BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum—including the Overland Monthly Summary.

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1841. New Series No. 58.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*.....*Gratis.*
To Non-Subscribers.....½ Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England.....1£ 1s. *in advance.*

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THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRIAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and offers of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 2 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 2 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CRICKET MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter addressed.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each ...	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
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Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

NOTICE is hereby given that the effects of the late Captain E. C. CONOLLY, of the 6th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, will be disposed of consisting of Minerals, Maps, Drawings, Medallions, Old Indian Coin, Native Figures in Brass, and Books in Hindoostanee, Persian, Guzeratti, French, Italian, Grecian, Spanish, American, Dutch, German and English, by Public Auction at the Mhow Theatre on Tuesday the 15th day of June, commencing at 12 A. M.

TERMS—*Cash.*

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 27th May next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the Drawing conducted to their satisfaction.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO AND Co.
Fourth Calcutta Lottery.
All Prizes and no Blanks.

On 214 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 1559 chances at Company's Rupees 17 per each chance or in advance 10 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1 Prize of.....	50	Whole	Tickets.
1 Ditto of.....	20	Ditto	Ditto.
1 Ditto of.....	10	Ditto	Ditto.
1 Ditto of.....	5	Ditto	Ditto.
2 Ditto of 2 each...	4	Ditto	Ditto.
5 Ditto of 1 do..	5	Ditto	Ditto.
16 Ditto of ½ do...	8	Ditto	Ditto.
20 Ditto of ¼ do..	5	Ditto	Ditto.
200 Ditto of ⅛ do...	25	Ditto	Ditto.
1312 Ditto of 1/16 do...	82	Ditto	Ditto,
1559 Prizes	214	Tickets.	

CONDITION.

Subscribers have the option of paying the full Amount of Company's Rupees 17 at once, or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the prize and the prizes will be delivered either in Ticket or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d. Moffusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3d. Early applications to be made from the Moffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.
Projectors.
NUNDO COOMAR CHOWDRY,
Trustee.

N. B.—The Projector's Office is at New Chinabazar, North side, via Messrs. COCKERELL AND Co's. House, No. 98.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

COURIER, MAY 1.

Since our editorial on Wednesday regarding Persian Politics, we have had authentic intelligence that Firmans have been received from the Shah of Persia, agreeing to all the terms demanded by the British, one of which is that the fortress of Ghorian shall be given up—and in all probability everything now is settled and that fortress in possession of the Heratees. We have also received the following letter from a correspondent, the contents of which coincide with our more authentic intelligence. The latter, however, certainly says nothing about the eighteen lacks of Rupees!

"*Bushire, 1st of April.*—We have received very gratifying news from the capital of Persia. Mahomed Shah contemplates paying a visit to Kerman shah and Ispahan. He has, I am happy to inform you, acceded to all the demands of the British Government. Doctor Riach, accompanied by his suite, and furnished with a sealed Firman from the Shah, has gone from Teheran to the fortress of Ghorian, for the purpose of making over the charge of that strong-hold to Kamran, and getting matters amicably and definitively settled. Ghorian, you must be aware, has been, for sometime past, a bone of contention between the Persians and the Heratees, though it is acknowledged on all hands lawfully to belong to the latter. The star of the British Diplomatist is on the ascendant! His endeavours are amply crowned with success!

The Persian forces, hitherto stationed at Ghorian, are to return immediately to Persia. On the return of Doctor Riach, from Ghorian, he is said to contemplate visiting Bushire, and hence proceeding to Karak, for the purpose of making over the island to the Persian Government, and sending away the British troops to Bombay. The Residency is again to be established at our place, and thus peace and friendship will be restored. We all rejoice at this truly gratifying aspect of affairs.

Mahomed Shah, on fixing his seal to the ratification of the treaty of peace and friendship between Persia and Great Britain, is said to have burst into tears, which, according to some, flowed from joy, or, as others believe, were tears of chagrin and repentance. Is it possible, you will ask, for one to shed tears when he is in a happy mood? You must not be surprised when you hear my reply to be in the affirmative. "*Even to weep, requires a merry heart*"—"*Garia Kurdan kem dil-i-khosh mi khaed*"—says the old Persian popular adage! Mahomed Shah has, it is generally reported and believed, received from the British Government *eighteen lackhs* of Rupees, in consideration of the expenses incurred by the Court of Persia during the late siege of Herat! And will not the heart of the recipient of so large a sum of money, leap for joy, particularly when the enriched individual happens to belong to a nation, of whom avarice is the principal characteristic? The Persians, you must know, are a set of *tamahkiar* people, and proverbially avaricious in the extreme! Since the days of Herodotus, who has handed down to us a true picture of the Persian character, the love of money has been the predominant and prevailing passion in the breast of the descendants of Jemsheed! Give the cunning and crafty Persian money, and he will become your slave—your acknowledged *Gholam*—your inalienable vassal! We are all, it is true, the slaves of the Shah in Persia; but, give the Shah himself money, and he will assuredly become *Gholam* or slave of Victoria! Money—money—nothing but money can rivet the hearts of the Persians to the British Government! Continue the gift, and the Persian will burn the fathers of all the Russians and defile the graves of all their great grand-fathers! How did General Malcolm become popular with these people of the East! Why, by the talismanic influence of silver and gold, which he showered among them as did the fabled Jupiter of old! Xerxes attempted to enslave the sea by throwing into it chains of silver and gold! And is it not possible to enchain *his* descendants by the gloss and glitter of these metals, for which their mouths water, and to obtain which, is, in their opinion, to attain to the highest pitch of terrestrial bliss and happiness! But, I fear my letter has run into a great length! Adieu, for the present! You shall hear from me by the next opportunity."

HURKARU, MAY 3.

From Jullalabad letters of the 11th ult, we gather that the convoy started on the 9th for Caubul, with reinforcements of the several corps at that Post, and the Iron 9-pounders, with ordnance commissariat stores under Lieut. Eyre, Artillery, the newly appointed commissary. On the 2d an order was issued for the advance of the force to Caubul, but on the 5th this was countermanded, owing to the receipt of an express from Peshawur; but the redoubtable Shah was to have moved on the 15th to invigorate his declining constitution. General Avitabile has taken refuge in the fort which he so providentially built, and Lieut. Mackeson is with him. The Queen's 44th,—the 47th and 54th N. I. and the artillery are ready to move to Peshawur, whenever their services are called for. The 5th N. I. will remain at Jullalabad. Of the European officers attached to the Seikh troops we have this account. Ford died, after ill treatment—Simpkinback killed—La Font away—Court away—Foulkes killed—De la Roche off, and Van Cure in a bad way."

The Fort of Chergong in Bundlekund, against which, it will be remembered, Captain Beatson's legion had moved, and for the assault on which a battering train, under Captain Pepper, had been sent from Cawnpore, was opened upon, on the 18th ultimo. The enemy fired briskly and with tolerable effect, amusing themselves occasionally with a shot or two, from an eighteen pounder, at our Mess tents—a discharged Golundauze being, it is said, the Director General of their Ordnance. On the 20th, it appears, a sharp skirmish took place about 400 yards from the Fort, caused by an attempt which proved successful, to drive back the enemy, who had made a sortie, Captain Jamieson of the 52d N. I., commanding the party. On the night of the 20th.—21st, as far as we can collect from our information which is not very full, the enemy evacuated the Fort, after a pretty stout resistance. One shot from the 24h. Ginjal deserves some notice, of the execution it did, having passed through three of our men and knocked down a fourth at 800 miles from the Fort. We hope soon to gather further particulars.

CORONER'S INQUEST—MAY 1, 1841.

An Inquest was held this day at 3 p. m. at the house of Captain Birch, Superintendent of Police, touching the death of Captain George Hamilton Cox, of the Military Service of the India Company, aged about 41 years, who had shot himself the previous night, at the Bengal Club where he was residing. The act was done in a most cool, deliberate and determined manner and unparalleled to any we ever heard of before as the following will shew:—

Mr. Willam Marcus Westerman, of the firm of Cantor and Co. deposed, I knew the deceased George Hamilton Cox, he was a Captain in the Military Service; that was his body which the jury just now saw at the Bengal Club, I know his writing; this is his writing (pointing to a letter addressed to himself, you gave it to me) and this also (pointing to another.) The Coroner had a parcel in his hand and proceeded to read the envelope which had been sealed, directed "immediate;" it was directed as follows; this parcel was found after his death and delivered to the Coroner by Mr. McCann. There were letters to the address of Mr. Westerman, Mr. Stocqueler, Dr. Goodeve, and Lieut Henessy, Dinapore.

To the Coroner or the President of the Committee that may have to investigate the cause of Captain G. H. Cox's death.

Gentlemen,—Please kindly forward the enclosed letters without loss of time—they will give you all the information you can require.

Yours truly,
30th April, 3 p. m. G. HAMILTON COX.

One of the enclosures was also read, it was addressed in the following manner.

To the Coroner and Jurors on my inquest.

The Coroner before reading the letter wanted to impress upon the minds of the Jurors that the deceased must have been labouring under great excitement and aberration of mind, for he said a person educated and brought up as a gentleman could not be guilty of committing a grammatical error. The letter was then read.

"I am unwillingly gentlemen (the coroner laying great stress upon the word unwillingly which ought to be unwilling) to give you unnecessary trouble in searching for evidence to form an opinion on the cause of my having shot myself. It was unhappiness—you will find out no more, search as you will—I have very long and deeply thought of the subject—but all men will live as long as they can—until they reach that point of endurance beyond which the soul cannot be forced—"tis not a pleasant thing to blow your brains out I can assure you, and requires resolution and and determination to do it—I have not perpetrated the act under any temporary or immediate excitement—in fact I put off the deed for some days to effect a particular object.

I obtained the pistols many days ago from Messrs. Tulloh and Co. to whom I beg they may be returned, they were I think sent for inspection only.

The powder I purchased from Mr. Thompson a few days later again, and having completed a few arrangements I take my leave. Enquire of those who saw me latest if you please—you will find I laboured under no excitement—that was perceptible to them,—my feelings of course were wrung, but the wounds are known only to myself, if I had not been extremely unhappy I should not have shot myself—Insanity has never been in my family—and I am as cool and collected at this writing as I have ever been.

The office I conducted is in good order—and is steadily—my worldly prospects are good—but a man cannot work with a broken heart—I hope your verdict (after such enquiry as you may please to make) will be—Found shot by himself—or something to that effect, but not from temporary excitement or derangement.

29th April. G. HAMILTON COX.

The superscription was "To the Coroner and Jurors summoned to enquire into the cause of Captain Cox's death."

The sides of the letter were covered with writing as will be seen by the following.

"Dr. Goodeve is my Medical Adviser."

I solicit the cheapest and meanest funeral—no puckah grave, Mourning Coach—no Parson's fees—outside a church yard, I shall be as comfortable as in it—attend gentlemen to the wishes of a dead man who values not mere forms—I would thank you if I could.

The witness resumed his evidence, he said the last time I saw him was about two days ago; he did not at any time appear to me to be unhappy or suffering misery. He had spoken sometimes about England and being desirous to go there; I don't know the cause that led him to commit the rash act.

The letter to Mr. Westerman was read as he had no objection to it.

W. M. WESTERMAN, ESQ.—MESSRS. CANTOR AND Co.

My Dear Sir,—Let me beg the kindness of your immediately assuring yourself that the cash accounts, funds and affairs of the Fire Insurance Office are correct, and your informing the public so and that the prospects of the Company are slowly but steadily advancing.

Colly Coomar Mookerjee, the head writer is a good man—and is in its present state capable of conducting the office. It would add greatly to the prosperity of the Company, if yourself or some other gentleman of the company would act gratuitously for a few months—by signing the papers as Acting Secretary—the business is clear and simple. The expences of printing forms, rules, certificates, advertising, &c. are extremely heavy for so young an Institution, of the eventual success of which there can be no doubt. No man can tell the exact day he can suffer unhappiness; but there is a point beyond which none can go in misery. I have put the hour off, as who would not, as long as I could, but my cup of bitterness is filled—neither cheerfulness which I by nature possess—nor hope nor prospect can urge me on further; but when you receive this—a broken spirit will be at rest.

Your's sincerely,
April 29, 1841. G. HAMILTON COX.

I have drawn my salary from the Company up to the day of my death.

G. H. COX.

I trust to your kindness and humanity to forward all the enclosed for me.

G. H. C.

Mr. Joachim Hayward Stocqueler, Editor of the *Englishman*, deposed. I knew the deceased since December 1838; the last time I saw him was about forty minutes before his death, at the Theatre, he appeared very cheerful; he was behind the scenes, He took no leave of me, not even in a formal way; he was in better spirits than he had been for the last month.

He particularly enjoined me not to make his letter public, and earnestly requested me to state, though not to mention my particulars, that the cause of his having perpetrated the deed was family difference. I have been aware of the existence of the family difference for the last two years. This operated unfavorably on him for the last three months; by unfavourable operation on the mind I mean great distress. His particular desire was to save his fame, and disabuse the public mind, and that he may not be considered to have been labouring under insanity.

Incha, being sworn, stated, I am sirdar bearer and was in the employ of Captain Cox; I was in his service about 9 or 10 years. Yesterday about 10 o'clock A. M. he made up his accounts and told me to bring the money I had with me. About 4 in the afternoon he dressed himself and took a suit of clothes and went out in a palkee; at his request I gave him a Bank note for 250 rupees. After putting some receipts and papers into a box he went out. He returned quarter after 9 and took out his jacket and waiscoat and asked for some Soda-water; it was brought and he drank it; he put on his morning gown and sent for one of the palkee bearers and put a note into his hands desiring him to give the same to a *mem sahib* and told him to wait for a reply, and on his return he would get *bozie* (a reward). He then desired me to close the door. I did so and agreeably to his orders told another bearer to pull the punkah. I closed the venetions that looked into the verandah. I was in the verandah outside and heard Captain Cox singing and dancing in the room; two or three minutes after I heard the report of a firearm; I became alarmed and remained where I was for a little while, I then opened the venetian of the room—not seeing my master, I went towards the adjoining small room, the door of which was fast; I called out to my master, repeatedly and on receiving no reply, I ran to the steward of the Bengal Club and gave him information; I told him the particulars, that is, what I have already stated. The steward came and knocked at the different doors; he then entered the room; my master was not there, he then went to the next room and found him in a sitting posture on a chair—dead. The steward came out and mentioned the circumstance to two or three gentlemen, who went into the room, I accompanied them and observed a pistol lying on the left side, near the chair. There was another pistol lying on a bundle of clothes, not far from him; it was within his reach. About four or five days ago a pair of pistols was brought from an Auction; my master desired me to keep them. The day before yesterday he asked for them, saying he wished to return them. I believe he kept them in his almirah. I cannot recognise the pistols if I were to see them, as they were locked up when given to me. It was quite usual with my master to have the door closed and sing and dance; his habits were not changed.

He sealed a packet in my presence, I can't say whether this is the same one; it was like this. For the last two days he wrote much, and did not attend to his office. He paid our wages yesterday and also all bills that were presented yesterday and the day before.

A person came back with the bearer that took the chit to the *mem sahib*, it was her steward. My master did not bring back any of the money he took with him; I had examined his waistcoat and jacket pockets when he took them off.

Dr. Goodeve deposed, as follows: I knew Captain Cox about four months; a letter to my address was put into my hands written by Captain Cox; this is the letter; I have no objection to its being read. The Coroner read the letter.

DR. GOODEVE, &c. &c. &c.

My dear Goodeve,—You caught me in the midst of the preparations of death, defend me then from the often cruel and unjust verdict of temporary insanity or excitement. My objection to the verdict is, that it often acts as a taunt and a slur on a whole family, otherwise I care not one straw for the opinion of the world, for though it may affect his prospects, virtually neither makes a man better or worse, than he is.

But I think there is something revolting in the idea, that the faults of a father should be visited on his children—'tis bad enough for human nature that many diseases are hereditary—hence doubtless the wise law of a certain big book wherein it says that the sins of the father shall be." &c.—I die as firm and shaken in my belief—as a man can do. No man (for how can we believe contrary to our conviction) can put faith in aught which in his opinion is not supported by proof or probability, consequently not to believe, is no crime.

I do not believe a man's killing himself a crime, so I take my life when I find it burdensome. The inquest may bring me in mad, if they will, I can't help it, but these are sentiments I have maintained for years, I consequently depend on you as a physician, as a man of honour to assert—that when you last saw me and during your acquaintance with me that you never saw me suffer from aberration of mind—and you saw me settling petty debts and writing;—*my farewell letters*—

Farewel to thee! likewise—best thanks for all your kindness—accept the enclosed as a trifling return for all your attention; and believe me till life has sped—(which will not be for some hours yet.)

Your's sincerely,
G. HAMILTON COX.

"I have shattered my carcase enough—so quietly bury me without cutting me up. It is strange the antipathy a man has to dissection; so as the pistol has done its work spare the knives."

The Doctor proceeded: he never conversed with me upon the subject of self-destruction or ever seriously hinted about his want of faith, he might have casually alluded to it.

From the evidence given, I am of opinion, that the deceased was perfectly sane when he committed the act. The day before yesterday I called upon him; it was the last time I saw him alive. He was making up long accounts and writing letters, it is to these that he alludes that I caught him in the midst of the preparations of death. I really and truly believe, that he was in as sound a state of mind as at any other period during the whole of the transaction. He was suffering from common rheumatism, but that could not affect his mind.

Nundo Doss bearer—being sworn, said, I reside at Jaun Bazar; I know the deceased Captain Cox; I with three other bearers took him at 5 o'clock yesterday in a palkee to a *mem's* house in Toltullah I don't know the *mem*. He remained there about an hour and dined there, he then went with the lady to the Theatre in a *garree* and told us to go with the palkee to the Theatre. After some time he got into the palkee and returned to the Bengal Club; he then sent for one of us; I went, he told me to take a letter to the house of the lady at Toltullah and to remain there till she returned and to wait for an answer. I went and found her at home and gave her the letter, and asked for a reply; she sent her steward with me.

The Jury here said, that there was sufficient evidence for them to come to a verdict. As they seemed to be undecided and consulting together, the Coroner called Mr. James Joseph McCann, Deputy Superintendent of Police to take his deposition. He said about ½ to 10 o'clock last night I went to the Bengal Club; I saw the deceased in a sitting posture upon a chair in a room. I found a pistol on the floor close to the chair; (the pistol was produced) the lock was down and the pistol was covered with blood.

Dr. John Maxton, Police, Surgeon, deposed, as to the nature of the wounds and his opinion was, that the deceased died of the wounds inflicted by the discharging of the pistol shattering the skull and scattering its contents all over the face.

The Coroner charged the Jury, who returned a verdict of—FELO DE SE.—*Commercial Advertiser. May 3.*

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, MAY 5.

Orders have been received at this Presidency to complete to full efficiency the detachment of Madras troops serving to the Eastward, and details of Sappers and Miners are now ready for embarkation as soon as

tonnage can be procured; as however the number of troops which require ship room is small, amounting probably to not more than 2 or 3 officers with about 30 men, we think it probable that as some difficulty and delay may be experienced in obtaining a Straits bound vessel, one of the Steamers may be directed to touch here on her way from Calcutta to take them on. It is believed not to be the intention of Government to complete the 37th Regiment N. I and but few if any recruits will therefore be sent to join the Head Quarters; but warm clothing, hospital comfort, &c. in abundance will be forwarded.

As it is considered advisable that a Field Officer of rank should be sent to command the detachment from which Colonel MONTGOMERIE has been compelled through ill health to retire, various rumours have been flying about as to the fortunate individual upon whom the election may fall. We confess that we consider the case of Major CLARKE of the 37th one which calls for our deep sympathy, as from the sad occurrence which deprived the army of the services of that most able officer Colonel Isaacke the command of his own Corps, if not of the whole detachment would now devolve upon Major Clarke were he able to prevail upon the Mysore Commissioner to dispense for a season with his services. Having the advantage to boast in the persons both of our Governor and Commander in Chief, that we are ruled by British Officers keenly alive to the merits of the soldier and chivalrous in their ideas of the claims which Officers situated as is Major Clarke, have upon the state, it affords matter for surprise that in so peculiar a case they should be overlooked: equally remarkable is it that an Officer so much noted as Colonel Cubbon for a just appreciation of the feelings which urge men to seek emancipation from any yoke which binds them to the plough when the sword is drawn under the colours of their Regiment, should interpose to prevent his departure upon public grounds—as is generally reported to be the case—as though the intricacies of the Commission were so extraordinary that the removal of one subordinate must involve disorder or damage to the whole machine.

The situation of the 37th is peculiar, as, if the Government are not prepared to recognize at the present juncture the loss of the *Golconda*, a Lieutenant Colonel cannot be appointed to what is now an honorable and a coveted post, while at the same time by the detention of Major Clarke, our military authorities will be unable to attach any field officer to the corps without a departure from the customs and usages of the services which must wear a strange appearance, by appointing one "to do duty" with it.

Letters have been received from Officers of the 55th foot, stating that they are in active preparation for embarration for China, orders to that effect having been issued to them, and that a large portion of the Regiment will be embarked on board the *Queen* and *Madagascar* steamer which with the *Ganges* and *Enterprize* are now at Calcutta available for the service; one wing will be embarked on board the *Thomas Grenville* now at Kedgeree. The Supreme Government may also it is expected be induced to take up the *India* should expedition in the dispatch of reinforcements appear as desirable as it is generally supposed it must be. There are rumours afloat that H. M. 94th Regiment now at Cannanore are to proceed to China, steamers or transports being sent from Bombay to convey them, but they appear to be without foundation. It is also stated that H. M. troop ship *Jupiter* is on her way from Hong Kong to take a portion of the reinforcements on board.

We understand that bayonets of the old "proved and approved" pattern will be forwarded to the detachment of Sappers and Miners in China by the approaching opportunity, to replace a newly invented weapon with which they were armed for the first time on proceeding on service last year. The innovation alluded to consist of a knife or broad straight bill hook, the handle of which terminated in an ordinary iron bayonet socket, and was proved to be about the most clumsy, useless and pernicious instrument ever put into the hands of a *modern* soldier, being far too heavy to make the service of the musket ready and facile, too awkward to be used as a bill to cut brushwood, and too broad pointed to be of the least service as an offensive weapon. We trust such refinements as these will be more severely and critically tested in future, before they are allowed to supersede old and tried friends.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 22d May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturday the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secretary to Government.*
Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 22nd May next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secretary to Government.*
Bombay Castle, 13th April 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steam Frigate with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 19th of June next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secretary to Government.*
Bombay Castle, 10th May 1841.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1841.

No. 48 of 1841.—Lieutenant James Rennie, is allowed to proceed to Mahabaleshwur on sick certificate with leave of absence to the 31st Instant.

No. 49 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish the following Notification, issued in the General Department, under date the 30th ultimo.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It being desirable that the Standard Weights and Measures established by law, should be used in all transactions, including contracts, &c. on behalf of Government, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future, they be employed by all Government Officers on such occasions.

By order, &c.
(Signed) W. R. MORRIS, *Secretary to Government.*
Bombay Castle, 30th April 1841.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1841.

No. 50 of 1841.—Mr. Thomas Lowes, a volunteer of the Indian Navy, arrived at the Presidency on the 2nd Instant on board the Ship Duke of Broute.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1841.

No. 51 of 1841.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Lieutenant Hewitt, from the "Hugh Lindsay" to the temporary command of the Honble Company's Steam vessel Zenobia, from the 8th of March last.

Mr. Midshipman Leeds, to be acting Lieutenant of the Honorable Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, from the 23rd of March last.

Messrs. Midshipmen Walker and Tronson proceeding to join the Clive, to be accommodated with a passage to Aden on board the Cleopatra at the Officers Table of that vessel from the 23rd of March last.

Mr. Midshipman Rancland, proceeding to join the Euphrates Brig, to be accommodated with a passage to Aden on board the Cleopatra at the Officers Table of that vessel from the 23rd of March last.

Mr. Beyts, to be clerk in charge of the Honorable Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone from the 15th of March last, the date of his receiving charge from Mr. Purser Stockham.

Mr. Midshipman Giles, to be mate of the Honorable Company's Brig of War Euphrates from the date of his joining that vessel.

Mr. Hardie, to be promoted to the rank of acting coal Conductor, from the 8th March last.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. James Stockham, Purser, doing duty as Clerk of the Honorable Company's Sloop of War Clive, during the absence of the Clive's Clerk on duty, and assisting the Senior Officer in the Persian Gulf, from the 8th of July to the 8th of August 1838.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer in the Red Sea.

Acting Lieutenant Leeds, proceeding to Bombay be duty to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice at the Officer's Table of that vessel from the date of sailing of that vessel.

Acting Lieutenant Woolaston, to perform the duties of Mate of the Clive, from the 18th of February last.

Acting Master Southy, proceeding to Bombay, to the accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice at the Warrant Officers Table from the date of sailing of that vessel.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer Commanding the Flotilla on the River Indus.

Mr. H. Hall, Engineer of the Meteor, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Honble Company's Iron Steam Vessel Planet, at the Engineer's Table of that Vessel from the 10th to the 23rd of January last both days inclusive, while on passage from Tatta to Bukkur on sick certificate.

Mr. William Parlebran, 2nd Class Engineer of the Indus, proceeding to Bukkur on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Meetor at the Engineers table of that Vessel from the 4th to the 8th of January last.

At the requisition of the Political Resident in Upper Scinde, Ensign Cakes of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Honble Company's Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commanders Table of that Vessel, from the 2nd to the 4th of February last.

At the requisition of the Political Resident of Hydrabad, Mr. Charles A. Patterson, Indian Navy, proceeding to Bukkur, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Indus at the Commanders Table of that Vessel, from the 9th of September to the 1st of October last.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1841.

No. 52 of 1841.—First Hospital Assistant Francis de Souza, is allowed to proceed to Tanna for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for one month.

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secretary to Government.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

May 12th Ship Belvidere, S. Stephenson, Master, from Liverpool 11th December.—*Passengers*—Lieut. Boulderson, I. N. and Miss Boulderson.

Do. do. Barque Ellora, J. Black, Master, from Glasgow 20th December.

Do. 13th The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, Commanding from Calicut.—*Passengers*—C. Maltby, Esq. M. C. S., Lieut. Brown, H.M. 94th Regt. and—Smith, Esq.

SAILED.

May 11th Arab Ship Judel Rahimon, Mahommed Mulloola Nacoda, to Muscat.—*Passengers*—4 Natives.

Do. do. Ship Rothschild, V. Luckett, Master to Liverpool. *Passenger*—O. Barnud.

Do. 12th Ship William Gillies, Thomas Clark, Master to Liverpool.

Do do Martha Ridgway, J. F. Bisset, Master to Liverpool.—*Passengers*—H. Miles, W. H. Snell Esq., Miss Stafford and Servant, and F. McKeny.

Do. 13th Brig Harsoody, Mahommed Amud Nacodah, to Singapore.

Do. do. Barque Clarissa, G. Andree, Master, to Madras.—*Passengers*—Mrs. Andree and Family.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	From	To Sail.	Agents.
*Lion	London	Nov. 19	Foster & Co.
*Robert Stride	do.	Nov. 24	Foster & Co.
*Lady Feversham	do.	Feb. 2	Dirom, Carter & Co.
*Lady East	do.	Jan. 14	Foster & Co.
*Ann	do.	Jan. 18	Remington & Co.
*Inglis	do.	Jan. 29	B. & A. Hormusjee & Co
*Tory	do.	Jan. 14	Forbes & Co.
*Margaret	do.	Jan. 14	
*Florist	do.	Jan. 6	
*Guisachan	do.	Jan. 14	
*Louisa	do.	Jan. 19	Grey & Co.
*Glenelg	do.	March10	Remington & Co.
*Euxine	do.	Feb. 16	Grey & Co.
Tartar	do.	In Mar.	Remington & Co.
*Five	do.	Feb. 10	
*Grafton	Shields	Nov. 9	
*North Pole	do.	Dec. 4	Grey & Co.
*Royal Adelaide	do.	Jan. 7	
*Britons' Queen	do.	Dec. 30	
James & Thomas	do.	Feb. 25	
*Emery	Liverpool	Sept. 1	Foster & Co.
*Abbotsford	do.	Sept. 28	
*Gondolier	do.	Sept. 23	
*Magistrate	do.	Oct. 2	
*Ospray	do.	Nov. 3	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.
*Royal Sovereign	do.	Jan. 19	
*Hero of Malown	do.		Dirom, Carter & Co.
Devonport	do.		
*Crown	do.	Jan. 19	
*H. McCormick	do.	Feb. 4	
*St. Laurence	do.	Jan. 19	
*China	do.	Jan. 29	
*Shannon	do.	Jan. 29	Forbes & Co.
*Windsor Castle	do.	Jan. 14	
*Monarch	do.	Feb.	
*Balfour	do.	Mar. 1	
*Circassian	do.	Mar. 11	
Catherine	do.	Mar. 10	
*Baboo	do.	April 3	
*Leonard Dobbin	do.	Mar. 11	
*British King	Clyde	Mar. 11	
Agnes Gilmore	do.	Feb. 16	
*Ritchie	do.	Jan. 29	Grey & Co.
*Flora	do.	Dec. 20	
*Six	Falmouth	Mar. 27	Forbes & Co.
*Sophia	Downs	Mar. 9	Forbes & Co.
*Quentin Leitch	do.	Mar. 25	
*Asiatic	do.	Mar. 16	
*Oseeola	do.	Mar. 11	
*William Shand	do.	Mar. 6	
*Candahar	do.	Mar. 13	
*Argyll	Greenock	Nov. 19	
*Favourite	Scilly	Nov. 21	
*Minerva	Llanelly	July 11	
*Emily	do.	Sept. 26	
*Malton	Newcastle	Nov. 9	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.
*Birman	N S Wales		W. Nicol & Co.
*Emma	Bordeaux	June 4	Thos. Jefferies & Co.
*Le Ceres	Nantes	Feb. 1	Thos. Jefferies & Co.
Mavis	China		
*Lantao	do.	Feb. 15	
Bomanjee Hormusjee	do.	Feb. 22	
Westmoreland	do.	Mar. 1	
Sir C. Malcolm	do.		
Inez	Red Sea		Thos. Jefferies & Co.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

From Calcutta—Betsy, Regina, Syria, Trident, Buggiana, Isadora, Hydroos.
From Madras—Ramsay.
From Ceylon—Schooner Poway.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Names.	For	To Sail.	Agents.
A Steamer	Suez	23d inst.	Supt. Indian Navy.
A Steamer	do.	19th June	Do.
Earl of Balcarras	China	Despatch.	Remington & Co.
Charles Grant	do.	Imdy.	C. Cowasjee & Co.
Countess of London	do.	Despatch.	B. & A. Hormuzjee.
Bucephalus	Greenock.		W. Nicol & Co.
Buckinghamshire	London	5th June	D. & M. Pestonjee.
Donna Pascoa	Calcutta	14th inst.	McG., Brownrigg & Co
Willlam Sharples	Liverpool.	imdy.	Forbes & Co.
Alexander Baring			Gisborne Menzie & Co.
Duke of Broute	London	10th June	W. T. Edmond & Co.
Kirkman Finlay			Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Lintin	Liverpool.	1st June.	Higginson & Cardwell.
Halifax Packet			Gillanders, Ewart & Co.
William Miles			Pollexfen, Milne & Co.
Belvidere			W. & T. Edmond & Co.
Ellora			Skinner & Co.
Emily			Remington & Co.
Amity			Remington & Co.
Hannan	Singapore		T. Jefferies & Co.
Cursetjee Cowasjee	Calcutta	15th inst.	J. Dadabhoy & Co.
Shaw Allum	China	Imdy.	E. Evans
Lady Grant	do.	Despatch.	Kimchund Motichund.
Memnon	Liverpool.	im. despt.	Dirom, Carter & Co.
Ann	London	13th inst.	Forbes & Co.
Caledonia			Viccajee Merjee.
Lord Amherst	China	15th inst.	Forbes & Co.
Ruparell			Furdonjee Limjee.
Prince Albert	Calcutta	Despatch.	D. & M. Pestonjee.
Calcutta	China.	do.	Forbes & Co.
Harriett Scott			Pollexfen, Milne & Co.
Acasta	London	do.	Remington & Co.
Cavalier			J. Nusserwanjee & Co.
Hamido	Colombo	20th inst.	McG., Brownrigg & Co.
Sarah			

H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne.
H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Victoria, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia. Indus, and Sesostris; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners, Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent.
Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Lord Castle, Canderbux, Rangoon, Petumber Savoy. Fanmay, Lodease Hamamshaw, Powlut Savoy, Futtel Bary, Dodley, Dadaloy Faze Cartree, Adelaide, and Good Success.
Portuguese—Brig of War Casadore Afiricano.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Mhow, on the 6th May, the wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor J. H. Russell, of the Commissariat Department, of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 28th April, at the Mission Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon T. Dealtry, Mr. Wm. James Sinclair, to Miss Rachel Cook.

At Agra, on the 20th April, John Macintire, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 61st Regt. N. I., to Charlotte Sarah, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Holbrow, commanding 1st Regt. N. I.

At Seebsaugur, Upper Assam, on the 13th April, Mr. R. Ford, Overseer Public Works, to Mrs. Rachel Conway.

BIRTH.

At Calcutta, on the 1st May, the lady of John Cowie, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 26th April, Charles A. W. Phillips, infant son of Captain G. W. Phillips, Commanding Honorable Company's steamer *Hooringotta*, aged 4 months and 3 days.

At Cullen Place, Howrah, on the 30th April, Sophia, the youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander Anderson, aged 17 months.

At Agra, on the 14th March, of cholera, Mrs. Sarah Overitt.

At Dinapore, on the 27th April, after a lingering illness, Serjeant Edward Mooran, Orderly-room Clerk of H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, and brother to the Paymaster Serjeant of the same corps. He was an affectionate brother, a sincere friend, and a worthy man, and his death is deeply lamented by every individual in the Regt.

At Seebsagur, Upper Assam, on the 25th Jan., Mr. Alexander Campbell Marlay, aged 25 years, second assistant to the Assam Company; he was second son of the late Major George Marlay of the Queen's Royal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—Through the medium of your interesting Journal let me bring to the notice of the proper authorities the manner in which Offices are conducted now a days! My object in view is to prevent a habit that exists, in the pensioning of Head Clerks so as to form a saving to Government, for instance let me tell you that there is now in a Public Office at this place a man who has been serving as Head Clerk on a very high Salary and who is now pensioned and gets half his former pay for still conducting the duties of Head Clerk, thereby leaving the other *poor* Clerks far behind their expectations.

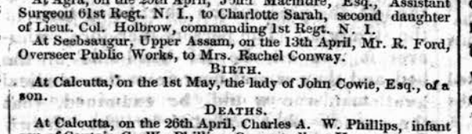
I shall not trespass too far on your paper but I trust you will with your able pen help in laying before the authorities the case of a "*poor man*"

I am, Sir, yours very truly
"PETHRO GOOLEE."

Tannah, May 12th 1841.

To Correspondents.

"X" and "Roland" have been received, and shall have a place in a future issue.



Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, May 14. 1841.

ARRIVED May 12, Barque *Elora*, W. Black, Master, from Glasgow 20th December; Do. Barque *Belvidere*, James Stephenson, Master, from Liverpool 11th December—*Possengers*: Miss Boulderson and Lieutenant Boulderson, I. N.; 13, Steamer *Zenobia*, Lieutenant H. H. Hewitt, Commanding from Calicut 5th May—*Passengers*: C. Maltby, Esq. M. C. S., Lieutenant Bruce, H. M. 94th Regiment.,—Smith, Esq.

We promised some time ago to give a version of the affair at Khujjuck as we received it from a person on the spot, and as we conceive it to be, perhaps the most correct account which has as yet appeared, we avail ourselves of the present opportunity.

"Khujjuck is or rather was a large Town about 20 miles north of Dadur in the Sebee Country, but distinct from the Town of Sebee (in ruins) marked in the maps, it was surrounded by a double mud wall, of a few feet apart but not perfect, with towers and four gateways.—All the houses flat roofed, and the chief fortified. On one side of the town there was a swamp, and a ditch with water on the others.—There were seven chiefs inside the town and they had collected upwards of one thousand followers, seven hundred of whom were picked matchlock and swordsmen, who having refused to pay the tribute demanded of them, a force was detached by General Brooks from Bagh, to take the place, consisting of 1st Troop of Horse Artillery, the 3d Cavalry, the Right Wing of the 20th Regiment under Captain Apthorp, some Scinde Irregular Horse and two Companies of the 2d Grenadiers from Dadur under Captain Rollings, all Commanded by Lieut. Colonel Wilson of the Cavalry.—They arrived before the place on the 18th February, when negotiations were still kept up by the Asst. Political Agent &c. to Mr. Bell till the 20th, which, and the warning they had before, gave the Khujjucks plenty of time to collect their followers and put the place in a state of defence. At last on that day, the 20th February, as the Chiefs would not give in, orders were given to attack the place between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, which attack was commenced by the Horse Artillery, throwing from their 6 Pounders, Shot and Shells for three quarters of an hour, but with so little effect against the Mud Walls and Houses, that Captain Leslie declared it was only a waste of ammunition.—The other Troops in column then advanced on the Eastern Gateway opposite to which they had been encamped,—but before this Colonel Wilson had been wounded and carried to the rear, his thigh was broken by a Matchlock Shot from the town while standing looking on, he was the first man that was wounded. The Command then devolved on Captain Rollings, the next Senior officer. The column of attack was formed thus, in one body, by Colonel Wilson—and not afterwards altered by Captain Rollings. The two Companies of the 2d Grenadiers leading followed by 50 dismounted Cavalry and some irregulars, and the right wing of the 20th in rear of all. The approach to the place was by a narrow pathway where not more than 4 or 5 men could move abreast, and inside the Gateway they had dug a deep pit, there was no Gate.—The entrance was thronged with Swordsmen and the tops of the surrounding houses with matchlockmen, also the loop holes of the Walls.—On the leading Section of the 2d Grenadiers approaching the Gateway, the Khujjuck Swordsmen headed by their Chiefs rushed on them in a most determined manner, and stopped their advance, killing Falconer, the officer who led them, and several men. Shaw of the 1st European Regiment, Commissariat Agent, then put himself at their head, but with no better success, and was carried off severely wounded. Creed with 30 dismounted Artillery, men then made a gallant rush in, but was badly supported by the 2d Grenadiers, the same result followed, and the entrance could not be forced—Creed and five men were killed, seven others severely wounded, and the rest retired with them to the rear.—Apthorp then tried to get some of his men to the front but all being crowded up in a narrow space he could only get a few singly, and it was now too late to attempt to force an entrance at the Gateway, for the Enemy finding only one part was attacked, concentrated the whole of their force on that spot, so that every house was fortified and defended, which, and the walls, could not be surmounted without scaling ladders, which they had not. Apthorp then asked some of his men if they could get up a bastion 9 or 10 feet high, on the right of the Gateway,—A naique and several men immediately volunteered, but found there was no platform or footing there, they got astride on the Wall and being covered from the fire inside, by another in the front opened a deadly fire on the Khujjucks below,—and made them go more into the interior of the place, there were now about 50 of the Enemy killed and wounded within the Gateway, and they sent out to treat for terms, and as Captain Rollings reported it to be impossible to take the town that night, Lieutenant Brown (Bengal Engineers) Assistant Political Agent requested him to cease firing and retire, which he did at half past 5 o'clock, after being in the same position 2½ hours.—Thus ended an affair badly arranged and managed from first to last, first from want of correct information of the strength of the place and the numbers of the Enemy, with the too common error of despising them, for the Khujjucks headed by their Chiefs fought well.—The chief error was that of confining the attack to one place, and no feint or false attack elsewhere, commencing it so late in the day and mixing dismounted Cavalry and Infantry, and getting the Force jammed up together in a small place, so that those in the rear could be made of no avail,—after providing for the safety of the Camp, the attacking party did not amount to half the number of the enemy inside the Town who were protected by their Walls.—The Enemy suffered severely, five out of their seven Chiefs were killed or wounded and upwards of 100 of their followers, which shows that the fire of the column did some execution.—The Khujjucks during the night evacuated the town, General Brooks came up the next day when the town was sacked and about 30,000 Rupees worth of plunder procured. This for the time had a great effect upon the Country, and induced the other refractory Tribes to bring in their tribute.

OUR Contemporary of the *Times* is the great reformer of the day and has kindly taken the Post Office in hand and furnished that establishment with circulars and has even proceeded to recommend a Post Master General. We are certainly quite as much impressed as the *Times* can be with the zeal shewn by the present Acting Post Master General, and the appointment of Mr. Blowers as Deputy has met more "cordial" approbation "than even that of the *Times*," but as the Civil Service is constituted we rather fancy much discontent would arise if a young Civil Servant were placed over the heads of many Seniors to so lucrative and important a situation as Post Master General. There would be only one way of securing the services of an able man in the situation and that would be by keeping him always at the Post. This would be incompatible with the rules of the Civil Service. What remains? Get an uncovenanted into the place and as our Brother of the *Times* seems quite an fait to the business, we would humbly suggest that he should be asked to fill the next vacancy.

HOME NEWS.—Editors are generally so well supplied with news on the arrival of the Overland Mails that for a time there is no complaint of want of matter for leaders, but this month our English papers are very barren and by a most unfortunate mismanagement in the Mediterranean Steamer we have no periodicals. The few questions of importance for instance the Repeal of Rum duties; The junction of the different Anglo Indian Steam Companies; the French fortification humbug; the dispute with America about McLeod and the modification of the Sultan's Hati Scheriff in favor of Mahommed Ali have all been exhausted. The Domestic topics are even meagre and uninteresting. The young Queen is again enceinte, and leads a quiet domestic English Life with her young husband who notwithstanding his *youth* has been elected an *elder* Brother of the Trinity House. The Earl of Cardigan for whom no term was too bad in the columns of the public Journals a month ago, seems by the excess of persecution to be creeping back into something like repute again, black bottles and tyranny are being forgotten by an indulgent public. and he who was lately styled "*the military Moloch*" is beginning to be looked upon as something of a Ma[rtyr] if not much of a Saint. In the H[ouse] of Parliament there appears to [be] decided determination to do as li[ttle] possible. The Conservative Ca[binet] divided and the Church Milita[nt] the person of the Bishop of L[ondon] has suffered a blow in the [Lords] House on the question of a p[ro]posed resumption of some revenues appertaining to a Roman Catholic establishment in Canada. Again we find the said choleric Bishop attacking Sir Robert Peel for his address at Tamworth. The great Duke appears to have fallen into the "sere of the [yellow leaf]" and Lord Lyndhurst to [be] paired off with Brougham for a s[easo]n. Lord Stanley in the lower ho[use] concentrates almost all the Conserva[ti]ve talent and vigour and not a litt[le] of the venom. The Whig Ministry are as fixed as ever and Melbourne seems fated to rule the Counsels of

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England for an indefinite period to come. Lord Palmerston maugre all his blunders, sticks to his post and sends us out a new Admiral to deal with the Fokies. He is represented as an able and active officer. The Minto interest however even in the shade flourishes, & Admiral Elliot though invalided has dropt upon the vacant cushion in the Admiralty. That he may recover from his fatigues in China in that arduous berth is no doubt the fervent aspiration of the Holders of Opium Bonds. On a strict investigation we do not find that the China Question is yet making much stir at home. The taking of the Bocca Forts will probably give the matter a lift and Ministers will no doubt make the most of their luck. We hope they may, there is a storm in the horizon to be weathered yet which the Conservatives will not fail to take advantage of.

O'Connell is still agitating Repeal, and if his insane project be not entertained, the Whigs may lose the support of Dan and his tail; while the Radicals and Chartists are quite prepared to seize on any opportunity of a change, hoping in the confusion to advance their schemes. The Anti-Corn Law people are ready to fall on the Squirearchy, and the populace disgusted with the Poor Laws, would all unite to pull down a Ministry which has made itself disagreeable to the masses. We earnestly hope that the state of parties at home will not bring on any of those convulsions which endanger the security of Kingdoms; and that our dear little Is and may still "flourish great and free" to forward the cause of liberty and civilization all over the world.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that W. C. Bruce Esq., has been appointed temporarily to the office of president to the board of education, and J. Glen esquire, surgeon, an acting member of the same.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1841.

Assistant surgeon McKenzie, is removed from the medical charge of the Konean subsidiary jail, and his services are placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

William Agnew Goldfinch Esq., appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, a writer in the civil service of this presidency, having arrived on the 2nd instant from England per ship "Duke of Bronte" is admitted on the Bombay establishment from that date.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1841.

With reference to the notification of the 14th ultimo, Lieutenant Burke, assistant to the superintendent of roads, is allowed to return to the presidency on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1841.

C. Morehead Esq. received charge of the office of Secretary to the board of education, on the 7th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secretary to Government.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1841.

Surgeon J. Scott, is appointed to act as surgeon to the Gaol of Bombay and the house of correction.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secretary to Government.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1841.

No. 304 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.

An order by Brigadier Gibbon, dated Deesa the 8th March 1840, appointing Brevet Captain Farquhar of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the office of Sub-Assistant Commissary General in charge of Bazars at that Station, until the arrival of an Officer of the Commissariat Department.

No. 305 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.

A Field Detachment order by Lieutenant Colonel C. Davies dated Camp at Karrack the 13th March 1841, appointing at the requisition of the Resident, Lieutenant K. Jopp of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, and directing Assistant Surgeon Behan to assume medical charge of the Residency, from that date (without interfering with their present duties) until further orders.

No. 306 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel C. Payne, dated Surat the 3d April 1841, appointing Lieutenant MacDougall to act as Adjutant to the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lye on duty to Bombay.

A Field order by Major General Brooks, dated Quetta the 2d April 1841, directing Surgeon Patch to perform the duties of Superintending Surgeon to the Force without prejudice to his present charge, during the absence of Surgeon Sheppee, until the arrival of Superintending Surgeon Kane, or until further orders.

No. 308 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Sir John Fitzgerald, K. C. B. to the Command of the Field Force in Upper Scinde, vice Major General Brooks removed.

2d. Major General Brooks will on the receipt of this order, deliver over temporary charge of the Scinde Field Force to Brigadier England, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment.

3d. Brigadier Valiant, K. H. is directed to deliver over charge of his Brigade to the next Senior Officer and return to Bombay and resume Command of the Garrison.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1841.

No. 309 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish the following notification issued in the General Department, under date the 30th ultimo.

NOTIFICATION.

[illegible] being desirable that the standard Weights and Measures [illegible]shed by law, should be used in all transactions, including [illegible]its &c. on behalf of Government, the Hon'ble the Gover[illegible] Council is pleased to direct, that in future they be em[illegible] by all Government Officers on such occasions.

310 of 1841.—Ensign W. H. Snell, of the 19th Regiment Infantry, is permitted to resign the Hon'ble Company's

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1841.

[illegible] of 1841.—By a Resolution passed in the Political [illegible] under date the 6th instant, Assistant Surgeon B. [illegible] is appointed Civil Surgeon at Rajcote.

[illegible] of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General De[illegible] under date the 5th instant, the nomination of Assis[illegible]geon Seaward to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon at [illegible] during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Watkins, has [illegible] and the charge of the latter officer entrusted to [illegible] Assistant Apothecary Baxter, who will proceed from [illegible] to take charge of them.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secretary to Government.*

European Intelligence.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, FEB. 27.

STANLEY OR PEEL! WHO SHALL LEAD.—The author of "An Address to the Conservatives, by a Conservative Member," under the above title, which has been circulated with so much industry at the low rate of fifteen shillings per hundred throughout England, must be in ecstacy at the efforts made last night by Lord Stanley to prove his title to the leadership of the genuine Tories. Sir Robert Peel is too liberal for the High-Church Tories, that influential portion of the body. Lord Stanley was last night all that the party can desire. He is ready to make Ireland *tributary*:—

"Oxford," exclaims the Conservative member, "admires him, *and the church confides in him*; because she believes him to be her [illegible]uesson. . . . . Who will forget him during the last session? —night after night, as he stood up to the fight—amidst domestic sorrow and private cares—for the public weal; waging war with the falsehoods and perjuries of the Irish registration! He alone had the genius to see and the courage to strike at what is the root of our present domination by Ireland. Hence the fury of O'Connell! Hence the invectives of the Government kindling against him! Conservatives of England! he is your man, because he is honest, upright, and English. Conservatives of Ireland! he is the man for you, because he will die for your protestant Church. English nobles and gentry! who so fit to lead you as one of the ancient blood of Stanley, coming forward as he now does on pure old English principles! Churchmen! all ye who love our church, of what degree soever—High or low, rich or poor—Stanley is your sure unflinching friend. There is no compromise about him."

And what then is to become of Sir Robert Peel? Our Conservative member thus disposes of him:—

"Well, if Stanley is to lead us, what is to become of Peel? I cannot tell; but, in passing, I will just call his attention to what a discarded statesman of old did under the same circumstances. We read in the 17th chapter of the second book of Samuel, when Ahithophel's counsel was overthrown by Hushai, the Archite, as follows: Verse 23. 'And when Ahithophel saw that his counsel was not followed, he saddled his ass, and arose and gat him home to his house, to his city, and put his household in order, and hanged himself, and died, and was buried in the sepulchre of his father.' Now, I do not wish Peel to hang himself; but, saving that I bid him sincerely to saddle his ass, and get him home to his great house at Drayton, to his city of Tamworth—then to resign his seat, and retire for ever into private life. It is my honest opinion that this is the best thing he can do for himself and his country."

We suppose we may take it for granted that last night was the commencement of the Stanley reign, and that Sir Robert Peel is deposed. The difficulties of the latter were to be in Ireland. But Lord Stanley knows no difficulties. For Ireland, he has in readiness his bolts and his chains—he has meditated on the way to make and keep her quiet.—(CHRONICLE.)

A duel took place on Thursday between a Mr. L. and a Dr. H. The principals, their seconds, and an eminent surgeon of this city met at Penicuik. A difficulty arose concerning the mode in which the duel was to be conducted; Dr. H. insisting through his friend that it should be in the French style, where the parties are placed back to back, and the signal being given, each advances a certain number of paces previously agreed on, turns and fires. This difficulty being disposed of by an appeal to a "toss," which was won by Dr. H's friend, the French mode was adopted. The seconds then retired considerably to the right side of the combatants—the signal being given, Dr. H. rapidly paced his steps, and, turning, fired; but, in his eagerness to gain the advantage of firing first, he discharged his pistol before he had turned wholly round, consequently his bullet passed between the two seconds. Mr. L.'s ball passed within a few inches of the doctor's head. The parties fired a second time without effect, the usual mode being this time adopted. Dr. H. now yielded to the original demands made by Mr. L., and signed a written agreement to that effect. We understand the affair arose in consequence of a dispute concerning the right to a discovery in minute anatomy.—(Glasgow Post.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, APRIL 1,

TRIAL OF MISTER FOR THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT LUDLOW.—"At the Shrewsbury Assizes this week, Josiah Mister was indicted for cutting and wounding W. Mackreth, at Ludlow, on the 20th August last. Mr. Serjeant Ludlow, Mr. Godson, and Mr. Neal, conducted the case for the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. F. V. Lee. The statement of the case to the Jury was borne out by numerous witnesses, who were examined at great length. It appeared that the prisoner was at Shrewsbury on the 12th of August, having ascertained that a person of the name of Ludlow, who was a cattle-dealer at Birmingham, would be at Shrewsbury fair. He also found out that Mr. Ludlow put up at an inn called the Unicorn, in that town. He further ascertained the bed-room in which Mr. Ludlow usually slept, but it happened by an accidental circumstance, that the inn being full at the time, Mr. Ludlow slept in a double-bedded room. A person of the name of Jobson was also at Shrewsbury in the company of M. Ludlow, and the prisoner having quartered himself pretty much on Mr. Ludlow, had an opportunity of hearing a meeting appointed between Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Jonson at Ludlow fair. On 19th August he was in Ludlow, and when the coach came in from Birmingham, Mr. Ludlow, on getting out, was instantly joined by the prisoner, who followed him into the commercial-room at the Angel, and that so closely, that the people of the inn thought they were companions, and that they had been together, Mr. Ludlow remarking, "You are the young man I saw at Shrewsbury." There was a person of the name of Mackreth then staying at the Angel, a traveller for the firm of Christopher, George, and Co., who was in the commercial-room at the time. He went out in the course of the evening, and did not return till 10 o'clock. Mr. Ludlow had gone into another room, and was absent some time. The prisoner went up stairs, lighted by the chambermaid, to his room in the inn which was designated by the number 20. No. 17 was the bed-room which for three or four years had been usually occupied by Mr. Ludlow. On the night in question, however, that bed-room was occupied by Mr. Mackreth. The prisoner was accompanied by the chambermaid, who on leaving him shut the door. No. 17 was a room on the top of the stairs with a door on the right hand of a person going up, and there was a passage leading from that room to the bed-room occupied by the prisoner, No. 20. About half an hour after, the chambermaid conducted Mr. Mackreth to his bed-room, and he locked the door. When the chambermaid conducted the prosecutor to his bed-room she noticed that the door of prisoner's bed-room was not quite closed. It was quite clear that the prisoner, whoever it was, who committed this act, was, at the time of M. Mackreth going into his bed-room and locking his door, concealed under the bed. No force was employed to break open the door, and no entry was made by the window, and it was impossible therefore for a person to have obtained admission unless he had concealed himself under the bed. On a subsequent examination also of the floor of the room, there were clear and palpable marks under the bed of the figure of a person in the dust. On the morning of the 20th about 4 o'clock, Mr. Mackreth was suddenly awakened. His neck was cut through and the throat was fallen in; he had also a severe gash across the mouth, and some further injuries. As was to be expected, there was a great effusion of blood. The prosecutor made an exclamation and jumped out of bed on the right side, and in doing so was pulled back by some one on the left, the prosecutor's shirt being torn in the struggle. The person, therefore, whoever it was on the left-hand side of the bed, and they would hear from the medical gentleman who would be examined, that the wounds were inflicted by cuts drawn from the right hand towards the left. The prosecutor, notwithstanding the awful situation in which he was, and although he shortly became unable to speak, never for an instant lost his presence of mind. The prosecutor did not pretend to say that he had any recoguition of the person who committed the act, and the jury would therefore say whether it was the prisoner or not, from the circumstances of the case. The prosecutor, having found himself in the situation which he had described, on being pulled back made a rush to the window and was unable to pull it up, but he dashed his hand through the glass, and called out "Fire." Afterwards, hearing some person going down stairs, he went to the door of his room and found it unlocked and open. He then, turning to the left, went down stairs, and up again, and the stairs were very naturally deluged with blood. A person of the name of Peach, who lived in the neighbourhood, being attracted to the house, and his attention excited by the blood, and having found the stairs quite wet with it, and seeing that there was a passage leading from them, examined the floor of that passage; along the floor of which, from the door of the prosecutor's room, up to the door and down ill of the room occupied by the prisoner, the passage was wet with drops of fresh blood, not like the blood occasioned by the prosecutor's going down stairs, but small drops of blood. This was immediately after the alarm had been given, and before Mr. Peach knew that the prisoner was in the house. During the time that Mr. Crawford, a medical gentleman, who was in the house at the time, was engaged in giving his attention to the prosecutor, the prisoner was seen not less than four times about the passage, and once he even came into the prosecutor's bed-room. What was the condition of the bed-room which the prisoner occupied? The chambermaid had left him with a candle about three inches long: the room was furnished with a basin, a large jug full of water, a nakpin, etc. The candle was burnt down to the socket. The napkin was missing, and had never been found to this hour. The water-jug was found entirely empty, and its contents were in the utensil impregnated with alum. There was a window in the prisoner's bedroom, which was partly overhung by the curtain of the bed. This window looked into a yard belonging to Mr. Whatmore, and on the curtain which covered part of the window some blood was found, not a drop of blood, but impressed by the act of touch. The shirt, also, which the prisoner wore had marks of blood on it, particularly a spot on the arm, a great part of which had been extracted by suction or some other means. The wound inflicted on the prosecutor was by some sharp-cutting instrument, and about six in the morning a black-handled razor was found, not set, exactly opposite the room occupied by the prisoner, partially wiped, but still wet with blood. Such a razor was proved to have been in the prisoner's possession. There were some lucifer matches and sand paper found under the prosecutor's bed, and the prisoner was known to have had some in his possession before he came to Ludlow, while none was found on him when he was searched. Other circumstances, minute in themselves, were detailed, all pointing to a similar conclusion. The alum with which the dirty water was found so strongly impregnated, was proved by the medical witness to have the effect of removing stains of blood speedily, and alum was found in the prisoner's possession. A very able speech in defence was made by Mr. Lee, and Mr. Baron Gurney summed up. His lordship's charge occupied only half an hour, and brought out strongly the principal facts inconsistent with his innocence. The jury brought in a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner evinced much emotion upon hearing the verdict which he seemed hardly to have expected. He covered his face with his hands, and shed tears. Upon being called upon in the usual form, he said in a low determined tone, "I am not guilty." Mr. Baron Gurney passed sentence of *death*, without leaving any hope of commutation.—(Examiner.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, APRIL 3.

SUICIDE BODY CLAIMED BY TWO FAMILIES.—An inquest was held on Thursday at Greenwich, before Mr. Carttar, upon the body of a woman, aged about fifty years, who was found suspended in an outhouse in Greenwich, on Wednesday. Dr. Keeble stated that death was caused by a cord and an apron being tied tightly round the throat, causing strangulation, and he (Dr. K.) was confident it was her own act.—Mrs. Lane, a widow, residing at Greenwich, was sworn, and stated that the deceased was her own sister. She knew her particularly by a scar on the right cheek and the bonnet which deceased had on. Witness added, the deceased was a married woman, named Ann Clark. She had seen her three weeks since. This witness, at the conclusion of her evidence, requested that she might be allowed to wash the body of deceased. Mrs. Lane then claimed the property found upon the body, at the same time stating that she was too poor to bury the deceased. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased, Ann Clark, had committed self-destruction by strangulation, but that there was no evidence to prove her state of mind at the time;" and the coroner issued his warrant for the interment at the parish expense. It has since appeared that two young men, who reside at Hoxton, were at Greenwich at the time of the deceased's being discovered, and saw the body. Upon returning home they saw handbills posted in the neighbourhood of Hackney, offering a reward for a female, the description of whose person and dress corresponded so precisely with that of the body they had seen at Greenwich, that they were induced to go to the persons named in the placard, to whom they gave information of the circumstances. Mrs. Burston, the person alluded to, immediately proceeded to Greenwich, and recognised in the person of the deceased the wife of her brother. She immediately applied to Farmer, the summoning officer, and on the following day the husband of the deceased and three sisters came down to Greenwich and attended at the coroner's office, and from what transpired, Mr. Carttar directed that the burial of the body should be delayed, and that the jury should be re-assembled, and also that the parties who had laid claim to the body should be in attendance. Consequently on Saturday evening the second inquiry took place. Mrs. Burston swore positively to the body having been the wife of her brother. Two other sisters also identified the body.—Coroner: It is a most remarkable case, and my impression is that the intention of the woman Lane was most dishonest.—Mrs. Lane was then called, and came into the inquest-room apparently full of grief.—Coroner: What explanation have you to give to the gentlemen of the jury with respect to your conduct in this affair, Mrs. Lane?—Mrs. Lane: I believe, as true as there is a God in heaven, that the deceased was my sister.—The Coroner and jury very closely questioned the witness, and her answers were anything but satisfactory.—One of the jury said that he believed Mrs. Lane had fabricated the story for the purpose of becoming possessed of deceased's property.—Mrs. Lane, after much hesitation, said that the production of the ear-ring led her to believe that she might be mistaken.—A juror wished to know what course should be pursued to further investigate the matter: he believed Mrs. Lane had committed gross perjury.—Coroner: The warrant has been issued for the burial of a person sworn to be Ann Clark, and would be registered as such, which he could not alter. The case was one of such a singular nature that he must consult the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice before taking any further steps in the matter.—The Coroner handed over a warrant for the burial of Ann Oliver.—The body was immediately afterwards placed in a hearse, and taken to Holloway be direction of deceased's husband.—Courier.

SIX WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.—Yesterday a very respectably-dressed young man, named Chapman, residing in Camden-town, appeared at Marlborough-street Office, upon an assault warrant, obtained against him by Emma Chapman, his wife. Mr. Woolf, from the office of Mr. Flower, Hattongarden, attended on the part of the complainant; Mr. Wontner for the defendant. Complainant, who seemed in a very weak state of health, stated that after a courtship of five months, she was married to the defendant six weeks ago. On the 13th day after their union, he used towards her very bad language and shook her violently, and on the 15th of the present month he threw over her a cup of hot tea, together with a quantity of milk; he also grasped her by the throat, and struck her two severe blows on the head. In consequence of his ill-treatment she had been compelled to fly to her mother for protection; and he had since been there to annoy her. He one day broke a looking glass without any provocation, and his violent conduct upon one occasion threw her into fits, when she was compelled to have medical assistance. He had £100 with her at her marriage, and his friends promised to make up a like sum to start them with, but they neglected to do so.—The defendant was ordered to find bail, to answer the charge at the sessions, and in the meantime to keep the peace.—(Herald.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, APRIL 5.

BRIBERY AT ST. ALBAN'S.—The St. Alban's Election Committee have satisfied their consciences that Doctor Webster, who brought Listowel to St. Alban's—who proposed Lord Listowel at St. Alban's—canvessed arm in arm with Lord Listowel at St. Alban's—administered large bribes on behalf of Lord Listowel at St. Alban's—and remained with Lord Listowel silent when both were taxed with bribery—the committee, we say, who heard all that we have stated sworn to, and heard no contradiction—having satisfied their consciences that Dr. Webster did not *act for* Lord Listowel that being the English of "*agency*," it of course became useless to prosecute the petition further. When a few gentlemen choose to form a judgment different from the judgment of every other men in the empire, it is quite plain that they are not to be convinced by the proofs that prevail with other men, and it is to compromise the interests of truth and justice to carry on a farce of reasoning with them. We are willing to put the whole case to any man upon one issue. Dr. Webster, in the presence of Lord Listowel, was publicly and solemnly charged with bribery, and the actual bribe was produced. Dr. Webster was silent, and Lord Listowel was silent. Now, what we ask is this—would Dr. Webster have been silent if he had not been guilty, or would Lord Listowel have been silent if he had not been *fully cognisant* of Doctor Webster's crime? If Doctor Webster had been innocent, would he not at once have given the lie to his accuser? Or, if Lord Listowel had not been an accomplice, or rather, the principal, would he not have said something like this—"I do not believe that my friend and proposer has been guilty of bribery, but if he has I am sorry and ashamed, and declare, with a clear conscience, that I am no participator in his guilt?" Such would be the course of innocent men in the circumstances: but both Dr. Webster and Lord Listowel pleaded guilty by their silence; and yet, forsooth, the committee acquit Lord Listowel of any connection with his bribing agent. If this proceed, the new act for the trial of elections is waste paper. We hear a great clamour for the ballot as a means of purifying elections; but it is absurd hypocrisy not to use the means that are at hand and certain to prevent corruption, and at the same time raise an outcry for means that are unattainable, and, if attained, of very doubtful efficacy. Here is a case of the grossest and most flagrant corruption morally demonstrated to the eyes of all men; and a committee of the House of Commons decides that the bribe-purchased seat must not be invaded because it cannot satisfy itself, according to a self-imposed rule of evidence, that the man who acted in all things for the sitting member was his agent. We hear of an intended special report; we should like to know whether Dr. Webster is in safe hold, or whether time has been given him to look after the missing members of his family? It has been said that there was a probability of like proof of bribery on the other side being produced. We do not believe in any such probability. From all that we have heard, we are convinced that no bribery was practised by Mr. Cabbell or his friends; but if there was such a probability, that could not vary the duty of the committee, except to render a thorough investigation more peremptorily necessary. The committee sat, not to adjudicate a mere question of the right of property or privilege between Mr. Cabbell, and Lord Listowel; but to protect the rights of the people, and to save the House of Commons from an intrusion of persons returned by corrupt means. If, as happens more frequently than it ought, both candidates had been guilty of bribery, the committee ought to have prosecuted its inquiry for the exemplary punishment of both. Did the committee show any disposition to do so? Did it not, on the other hand, do all in its power to keep back the exposure of the bribery practised—thus protecting bribery? Again we disclaim all imputation upon the personal motives of the committee; we suppose its members thought they were acting right; but the public has seen how they have acted, and if the public agrees in opinion with us, that these gentlemen, by conscientiously discharging the duties imposed by the law, acted precisely as if they had been the accomplices of the corruptors, the public will think with us that the law itself grievously demands a complete reformation. Let any one suppose such a case coming before Lord Denman, Sir Nicholas Tindal, or Lord Abinger; we shall not insult these learned and upright magistrates by asking whether they would act as the St. Alban's committee has acted. When Sir Robert Peel proposed his bill for regulating the trail of election petitions, we took the liberty of objecting to the right hon. baronet's proposition, that there could be a certainty of obtaining an intelligent and an honestly disposed tribunal from the promiscuous crowd of the House of Commons. Still we entertained hopes from the newly constitut-

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ed committees which have not been realised. The new committees are fully as bad as the average of the old, and worse they will become if the public look not sharply after cases like this of St. Alban's. We are happy to see that even in the House of Commons the subject will not be suffered to pass off as smoothly as the committee manifestly wish. Mr. Blackstone, a man second to none in parliament either in firmness, integrity, or soundness of understanding—although he is so unjust to himself and to his country as rarely to come forward—has given notice that he will move for the printing of the St. Alban's committee report, with a view, we trust, to an ulterior motion. In Mr. Blackstone's hands the subject is quite safe, if only the public and the press discharge their duty. But the Reformers come forward and prove their sincerity by aiding to put down a system of corruption that, if tolerated, must render the Reform Bill an insulting fraud. Let the Conservatives, and the opponents of the ballot, show by their conduct now, that there is virtue and energy enough in the country to put down corruption without resorting to a cowardly and lie-manufacturing machinery.—(STANDARD.)

GALIGNANIS MESSENGER, APRIL 6.

PILGRIM TAX, ETC., INDIA.—A return has just been prepared for the House of Lords, in pursuance of an order of 9th February, of several very interesting documents relating to the pilgrim tax, etc., India. This return contains a copy of the order issued by the Governor-General of in India for the abolition of the pilgrim taxes in the Presidency of Bengal; and also a copy of the act "for the abolition of certain pilgrim taxes and for the superintendence of the Temple of Juggurnaut." The return also consists of many letters and other documents connected with the annual grant to the temple of Juggurnaut, the interference with the religion of the natives, and the revenues of different religious establishments in India. The following is a list of officers in the temple of Juggurnaut: There are three Duwul Purchas, and about fifty Pundans, whose duty it is to perform Poojah. There are about 60 officers (Seugarees) to dress and ornament the Idol, and three hundred watchmen day and night, who, if they allow any one to enter who is not admissible, and thereby defile the food for the Idol, have to make good the food if they do not securethe offender. There are twenty keepers of the wardrobe of the Idols, forty to ornament and perfume the Idol, three Dutts to paint the eye-brows, etc., of the Idols different colours and three servants to see that the several officers perform their several duties. There are, further, three hundred cooks, to prepare rice, etcs, to make sweetmeats and the like; ten person to take charge of the vessels with which the Pundahs perform Poojah, and to hand them to the latter; ten to supply water whenever required; one (entitled Talcho Mahapatur) to keep watch at the door *whilst the Idol is asleep*, and to affix a seal on the door during the time. There is also a servant to witness the opening of the door "when the Idol wakes," with the view of making sure that the seal on the door had not been broken during the slumbers of the Idols; and there are further twenty keepers of the keys, and twenty keepers of the doors, to complete the list of officers to the temple of Juggernaut—there being, therefore, no fewer than 644 persons whose sole duty it is to take charge of this once celebrated Indian temple!—No inapposite illustration of church establishments.—(Globe.)

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, 17th ult.:—

"Yesterday morning the fleet, which has been lying in sight of Constantinople for the last two days, made its entry amidst repeated salvos of artillery from the Seraglio of Topkhani, and the batteries of the Bosphorus. All the ships, viz., 9 of the line, 11 frigates, 2 corvettes, and 2 brigs, resumed their old stations along the European coast of the Bosphorus, extending from the Imperial Palace of Tchiragan to the entrance of the port. The Grand Admiral Said Pacha, on this occasion has excited a smile from the whole population of Pera. After a consultation, he declared that Tuesday was an unlucky day, on which no fleet ever entered the port of Stamboul. The Divan was moved by an argument so unanswerable, and had it not been for an express order given by the Sultan, the fleet might have been kept out a month longer; for the wind shifted to the north this morning, and as long as it blows from that quarter it is impossible for any vessel to get over the bar of the Seraglio—The Porte has at length decided to submit to the Ambassadors of the Four Powers the answer it ought to make to the remonstrances of Mehemet Ali respecting the terms of the hatti-scheriff of investiture. The Conference was to have been held at Constantinople, but Lord Ponsonby requested it might meet at his country-house, as he could not go out on account of the bad weather. The Representatives of Russia Austrial, and Prussia, went to Therapia; no Turk was present at this meeting, in which it is said to have been resolved that no departure should be made from the terms of the treaty of July 15, interpreted according to the protocol of January 30, which is equivalent, nearly, to a refusal of any new intervention, or of any concessions to be made to the Pacha. A sitting extraordinary of the Divan took place to-day. The affairs of Candia are becoming more serious, and the Turkish forces are obliged to keep themselves shut up in their fortresses. The insurgents have printed two proclamations in Greek: one addressed to their compatriots in the island calls on them, in animated terms, to demand a Constitution and reassume the laws, placed under the safeguard of all Europe; the other, addressed to the Mussulmans, requests them not to take umbrage at measures adopted as much in their benalf as in that of the Greeks, and invites them to make common cause. It is still suspected that the Greek government has secretly instigated this revolt. As soon as the nomination of M. Mauroc rdato to the Greek Ministry was known here, the Russian Ambassador sent off his Secretary, M. Federoff, to Athens. We have two shocks of earthquake last night; some stone-houses have been shaken, but no damage was done."

UNITED STATES.

(From the *Baltimore American*.)

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE AND THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The Select Committee of the Senate of Maryland, Gen. B. C. Howard, Chairman, to whom were referred certain resolutions of the States of Maine, Indiana, and Ohio, in relation to the north-eastern boundary, have recently reported thereon. The report is published in a pamphlet, with maps annexed. Gen. Howard's familiarity with the details of that question, acquired by his services as chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, in the House of Representatives at Washington, fully qualified him for speaking understandingly on this subject.

The mass of evidence illustrating the justice of the American claim in the disputed matter is so great, and the proofs it furnishes are so convincing, that one is at a loss to conjecture how an adverse position can be seriously set up. The language of the treaty of 1783—the monument established by the two governments at the source of the St. Croix, as a starting point to give definiteness and certainty to the words of the treaty—the fact that the line claimed by our government fulfils the conditions called for, while every other line fails to do so—all these particulars, strong and convincing in themselves, derive additional force from the express words of British acts of parliament and of Royal proclamations, fixing the boundaries of British provinces before the revolutionary war. In these statutes and proclamations the limits of Canada and of Nova Scotia, including New Brunswick, were defined clearly enough, and the language of the treaty of 1783 runs in precise accordance therewith, as though the points and boundaries referred to were well known. As a further confirmation of the general understanding which then prevailed on the subject, numerous maps are now in existence, published before the treaty of 1783, and several which were published about the time of the treaty, in which the boundaries laid down are in exact conformity with the general outline of the American claim.

We refer our readers to the report itself for a clear and succinct statement of the chief points, at issue. The investigation is made in a calm, dispassionate manner, and the conclusions arrived at are based upon substantial evidence. The report submitted the following resolutions to the consideration of the Senate, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved.—That the legislature of Maryland entertains a perfect conviction of the justice and validity of the title of the United States and state of Maine to the full extent of all the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States.

Resolved,—That the legislature of Maryland looks to the federal government with an entire reliance upon its disposition to bring the controversy to an amicable and speedy settlement; but if these efforts should fail, the state of Maryland will cheerfully place herself in the support of the federal government in what will then become its duty to itself and the state of Maine.

Resolved,—That after expressing the above opinions, the state of Maryland feels that it has the right to request the state of Maine to contribute, by all the means in its power, towards an amicable settlement of the dispute upon honourable terms.

Resolved,—That if the British government would acknowledge the title of the state of Maine to the territory in dispute, and offer a fair equivalent for the passage through it of a military road, it would be a reasonable mode of adjusting the dispute and ought to be satisfactory to the state of Maine.

Resolved,—That the governor be and is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this report and these resolutions to each of the governors of the several states, and to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from the state of Maryland.

(Correspondence of the *Courier and Enquirer*)

Washington, March 9, 1841.

The city is filled with rumours as to the character of the late dispatches from England; the demands made by Mr. Fox upon this government, &c. &c. By some it is said that the British Minister requires the immediate release of M'Leod, or that passports be granted him within ten days. Such idle tales are repeated by me only to expose their folly. The plain truth is, as yet no demands or other official communication has taken place between Mr. Fox and the new administration. Mr. Webster was engaged yesterday in the Supreme Court. This may have been the cause why Mr. Fox has not seen him; but it is more probable, that the ceremony of presenting the British legation to the new executive should first take place, which has been done this day.

It is proper for me to state, at the same time, that it is known, through other channels of information, that the British government have assumed a tolerably high tone, perhaps more so than was necessary; but there is no danger of any difficulty. The laws will be executed, and the Queen's government will be satisfied.

This city is equally rife with rumours of contemplated appointments. They are conjectural and not to be depended upon. It is generally believed, by the best informed, that all vacancies will be filled, but that no other appointments will be made during the present session of the Senate.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

(From the *National Intelligencer* of Friday.)

PRESENTATION.

Yesterday, at half-past two o'clock, his Excellency M. A. de Bodisco, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Russia to the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, M. de Stockle, was presented to the President by the Secretary of State.

M. de Bodisco delivered the following address, to which the President made the subjoined reply:—

ADDRESS OF A. M. DE BODISCO.

I have the honour to present myself before you, Mr. President, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, to congratulate you upon your elevation to the chief magistracy of the confederation of the United States.

Called by the most flattering suffrages to preside over the destinies of 17 millions of Americans, you enter, Mr. President, upon the exercise of your high functions at an epoch when all the foreign relations of the United States present themselves under a gratifying aspect, and the assurances that you have, of your accord, given on the day of your inauguration, afford an additional guarantee for their duration.

I esteem myself happy, Mr. President, to be able to assure you that my august master the Emperor desires most sincerely the continuation of the friendly relations so happily established between Russia and the United States: and all my wishes, Mr. President, will be gratified if, with your amicable concurrence, it shall be reserved for me to draw still closer the bonds of the relations already existing.

I pray you, Mr. President, to be assured that it is my sincere with to render myself constantly worthy of the esteem of the chief magistrate of the Union.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

I receive, Sir, the congratulations which you offer me, in your capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperer of all the Russias, upon my election to the Presidency of the United States, with great pleasure.

From the epoch which introduced the United States to the world as an independent nation, the most amicable relations have existed between them and the powerful and distinguished monarchs who have successively swayed the sceptre of Russia. The Presidents, my predecessors, acting on behalf and under the authority of the people, their constituents, have never failed to use every proper occasion to confirm and strengthen the friendship so auspiciously commenced, and which a mutuality of interests renders so desirable to be continued. I assure you, Sir, that none of them felt the obligation of this duty more powerfully than I do, and you cannot in language too strong communicate to your august monarch my sentiments on this subject. And permit me to add, that no more acceptable medium of communicating them could have been afforded than that of a personage who has rendered himself so acceptable, as well to the people as to the government of the United States.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

(From the *New York Herald* of March 15.)

We have not had a line very important of intelligence from Mexico since the day of the departure of the President; although we learn from an unofficial source that the so long contemplated and so often talked about invasion of Texas has been abandoned for ever, never to be thought of or spoken of again. The terrible local disturbances, dissensions, and fights, which have so continually occurred between the Federalists and Centralists have experienced a temporary cessation, and the trade between Mexico and the coast towns of Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, Sisal, &c. has partially revived.

From Texas the accounts of trade, crops, and the internal economy of the country, are much more flattering than from her distracted neighbour. We have already stated that their Congress adjourned on the 4th of February, after passing a bankrupt law and some other popular acts, and we find further, that the private treaty with England guarantees peace between Texas and Mexico in 30 days after its ratification, *and made*, reaches the capital of Mexico; Texas agreeing to pay England, as her part of the debt due to Mexico, 1,000,000l. in 50 years.

This is very important, and will do more to advance the interests of Texas than anything that has taken place since the battle of San Jacinto. The resources of Texas are truly wonderful; and only require a good government and a few years of peace to develope them to the best advantage.

The Indians have latterly been remarkably quiet; and the new plan of establishing a chain of frontier posts will effectually check all incursions for the future from the quarter. There has been much sickness in the Texan navy, and some of their ships have been laid up in ordinary, and officers and men have returned to the United States.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The matter is, we believe, as far from being brought to a close as ever. To be sure, we have heard of long talks and negociations, and treaties, and a great deal of other trash, between the Indians and the agents of the retiring administration, but none of them ever amounted to much, not even the Florida bloodhounds. And to cap the climax of folly, Mr. Poinsett set the notorious Patriot General Thomas Storrow Brown to bring the Florida war to a close, by the aid of his chivalry, integrity, and talents (?). General Armistead very properly kicked him out of the country.

(From the *Boston Courier* of March 12.)

RUMOUR OF WAR.—The letter which follows is from a correspondent of the *New York American*. We presume the editor of that paper knows who his correspondent is, and that the letter is not an imposition. But we confess, had we met with it in some of the New York papers, we should have set it down at once as a piece of contemptible humbuggery. The editor of the *American* gives no credit to the rumours mentioned by his correspondent, and states that he has authentic letters from Washington, as late as 12 o'clock on the night of the 7th, and he "knows that no such demand as is referred to in the letter had then been made or dreamed of."

We are, however, far from admitting, with the editor of the *American*, that peace between our country and Great Britain is in no danger of being interrupted. On the contrary, we have little doubt that there will be a war, at no very distant period, unless the present administration should merit the character which was imputed to one in my gone years viz., that "it could not be kicked into a war;" and God forbid that we should suspect a government, which has at its head William H. Harrison and Daniel Webster of such fainthearted and pusillanimous policy. We deem a war probable, because we do not believe that the people of this country will always submit to the insulting demands and arrogant pretensions of Great Britain; and also, because we do not believe Great Britain will ever do justice to our country till she shall have been a third time beaten, humbled to a position that shall convince her that she is at least a peg less than omnipotent. Great Britain has an immense navy that must be maintained, and is full of men that want employment. It is of no great importance to her government whether that naval and military force be employed in Syria, or China, or North America, and she is such a fastidious observer of political morality as to negociate for the sake of the peace, when her pride, her averice, and her ambition, all cry out for war. But we will detain our readers no longer from the letter:—

"Washington, March 8.

"It is confidently rumoured to-day that Mr. Fox has demanded the immediate release of M'Leod, or his passports in two days. If he goes, in 10 days thereafter the whole British army now in Canada will be upon our soil at different points Buffalo will fall a victim, of course; Lockport will be burnt in vengeance; nor is there a single point on our frontier that can resist the British forces now on the other side of the lines. Well, necessity must teach us the wisdom of the maxim of Washington, 'In peace prepare for war.

"Nor is it likely that your own city would escape a visitation, straight from England, in 30 days. They know how unprepared we are, and in case of war will descend upon us on wings from the Atlantic, and numerous points on our frontier They will take every advantage of our exposure for a terrible blow. The authorities and armies of Canada and New Brunswick probably have other instructions now that I am writing; instant preparations were probably made for naval armaments to leave the ports of England, on the departure of the President, now in your port, and will perhaps pass her on her return voyage, to act here as occasion may require. The British government know too well, that the quicker they strike the more they will make us feel it.

"I should not be surprised if orders have been issued to track M'Leod, in force, for his rescue, wherever he may be taken. The state of New York is liable instantly to be turned into a theatre of war!

"We should feel the first blow, and be wounded: we should be struck at a thousand vulnerable points, where there is nothing to ward off; but a little time and effort of the nation would drive the British arms from North America. France, perhaps Russia, might come to our aid, and with their united power there would be another great struggle for the home of the deep.

"If M'Leod is not delivered up, we may be in the midst of a war with the mightiest nation on the globe in 30 days.

"All this on condition that the demand now made by the British government is in earnest, and exactly what it purports.

"P. S. It is rumoured this evening that M'Leod will be given up. For myself, I must say, I cannot see how this man should be in the hands of one set of authorities, on trial for life, and another set of authorities be made responsible. There is something wrong in this, depend upon it. Nevertheless, if war comes, the whole nation will go for it. But has there not been too much hot blood in that M'Leod affair, to be worthy to bring upon this nation and upon the world, such consequence? Judge ye."

A letter from Belgrade, of the 17th ult., in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that Prince Michael has granted an amnesty to the persons exiled on account of the civil commotions. The only exceptions are the chiefs of the revolt Wucsitch, Simitch, and Garaschau. The Russian Consul assisted in the deliberations which led to the amnesty. Abraham Petronievich is to be permitted to return on condition of his taking up his residence in the district of Negodin, but it is doubted whether he will avail himself of the amnesty. Pecuniary aid to a considerable amount has been given to the exiles. These measures have probably been taken in compliance with the injunction sent by the Porte.

"There has been since Thursday great activity in the *chancelleries* of the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian embassies. Friday evening there was a conference at the Foreign office between Viscount Palmerston, Prince Esterhazy, Baron Nieumann, Baron Bulow, and Baron Brunow, which lasted from five o'clock until eight. Couriers have left since Saturday, charged with despatches for Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. Preparations are about to be made at Hertford house, for the reception of Count de Sainte Aulaire. His Excellency is expected in the course of a month or six weeks.—(Globe.)

"Yesterday, at three o'clock, a diplomatic conference took place, in reference to the negotiations now in progress with a view to effect an amicable arrangement of the differences that have lately subsisted between the French government and the other great European Powers.—(Post.)

"We lately alluded to the failure of an extensive silk house at St. Petersburg, for one million of roubles, from what has since transpired, it appears that the firm was largely connected with Lyons, having in fact removed from that city and established itself in the Russian metropolis at the desire of the emperor. The commercial derangements have not been confined to St. Petersburg, several stoppages having occurred at Moscow also.—(Courier.)

"Last evening intelligence was received in town of the demise of the Viscountess Barrington who died yesterday morning, after an illness of only a few days, at her residence, near Beckett-house, Berks. The deceased Viscountess, who was second daughter of Mr. Robert Adair and Lady Caroline Keppel, daughter of William, second Earl of Albemarle, was married 12th February, 1788, to the late Viscount Barrington, by whom her Ladyship had a family of fifteen children, nine of whom survive their revered parent—namely, Viscount Barrington, M. P., married to Jane, fourth daughter of Lord Ravensworth, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen Dowager; Hon. Augustus, Hon. Caroline, the Countess of Dartmouth, the Hon. Charlott; Hon. and Rev. Lowther John, married to Lady Pelham, the Hon. Henry, Hon. Georgiana, and Hon. Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Thos. Mills, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.—(Globe.)

"The blow has been struck. Mr. Colquhoun will bring in his bill, and whatever the fate of that bill in the present year, Maynooth is doomed to fall as a state establishment.—Standard.

PASQUINADES.

'Foreigners sing marvellously well in tune,' remarked the Queen, in a passing conversation on musical matters with the learned parrot. 'I admit it,' replied the sagacious bird; 'but then it is to a tune composed by John Bull, and consisting of purely English 'notes.'

"Are you not, Poll," asked Victoria, "a little surprised at seeing me so early this morning?" "No," replied Poll, little things never surprise me."

The following is attributed to Tom Moore, after having had a view of the Princess Royal:—"De dear leetle shild," as the Prince Consort, with all the ardour of honest and natural affection, denominates her. Noticing a dimple, he said, with a classical recollection of old 'Aulus Gellius'—

'That dimple on thy chin so fair,
Was with Love's little finger made;
And by the sweet impression there,
A wondrous softness is betrayed.'

IMMEDIATELY the robbery of plate was discovered at Windsor Castle, the Royal 'spoons' were ordered to be counted. Fortunately, perhaps, for all parties, not a single article of this descrip ion was missing, though several, Melbourne assures, were 'found wanting.'

THE SILVER table stolen at the Castle, came, it is said, orginally from Hanover, being sent to England for the sake of custody. It is satisfactory to hear of anything valuable coming from Hanover, most people being incredulous of the fact. Everybody knows that a vast quantity of the precious metals have gone to Hanover, but no one ever knew before of anything of the sort coming back again.

WE ARE ASSURED from undoubted authority that neither of the silver *angels* stolen from Windsor Castle, was intended to represent the Baroness Lehzen, or was in face or figure at all like her.

'I PERCEIVE,' remarked Palmerston to his lady, 'that some knave has stolen two angles from Windsor Castle; how fortunate I ought to consider myself I have an 'angel that no thief in the world would venture to steal!' 'What do you mean by that?' asked the *vis*-Countess. Palmerston was dumb.

REPORT says that Fred. Beauclerk has given up drinking wine as a comparatively 'spirit-less' amusement; he has taken to brandy and water, that being productive, he says, of much greater excitement. Fred. is about an elaborate treatise to prove that 'French Brandy' was the 'nectar' drank by the Gods in the olden time.

LORD MORPETH and Mr. Fox Maule are very busy on a census. This will be about the most *popular* measure which will emanate from the Government this session.

The Duke of Grafton met Lord Allen, who, as every one knows, possesses the warrant of being Boatswain to the ark. "Hollo!" said he, "Allen, are *you* still alive?"—"No," replied the ancient (his candle out but the *wick* still *red hot*), no, nor you neither; we've both been dead this long time—but, hush, be quiet—'we won't own it!"

Bacon, in his advancement of learning,
Proves a philosopher acute and discerning,
One fact is certain, aye, by none mistaken,
"Go his whole hog," and, gad, you'll save your *bacon*.

Dukey, the other day, calling on *one* of his grocers, and not finding the master in, with true aristocratic dignity, wrote that "he wanted some *k-u-p-h-y*." The man called at his Grace's house to know what the article was, considering it some new kind of *tea*, and, indeed, stated to the Hereditary Grand Hawker without a licence, under the impression that such was the case, that he had no knowledge of the article. "Tea," exclaimed Dukey, indignant, "what a fool you must be. If it does not spell (*pronouncing it*) coffee, what *does* it spell?"

Lord Frederick Beauclerk, who is not the most steady man, unfortunately, on his pins, the other day slipped down stairs, when Dukey, who was following, made the remark, "Hollo! how came you to do that?" "*Not-withstanding*," was Lord Fred.'s reply, rising and laughing. Dukey, judging there was something vastly funny in the answer, took the occasion of tumbling down before her Grace, and said, "Do you know how I came to do this?" "No, indeed," said her Grace. "*Nevertheless*," said the Hereditary Grand Falconer, with a guffaw that almost shook all the teeth in the jaw of Gubbins.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.—Lord Melbourne issued cards of invitation to a grand dinner party, "at his own house," in South street. The invited, however, bore in mind "the day".... Colonel Sibthorp had a gracious invite from Prince Albert to honour the Royal table with his presence. Sibby calculated, and refused as he clearly saw 20 000 sovereign reasons against it—and, moreover, it was on the 1st of April. .. The Baroness Lehzen learnt from Normanby that it was designed by the Government to give her a liberal annual pension, and to place her on the official household list, as it would greatly redound to their credit, and increase their popularity with the Nation.

When Dr. C. was lately called in to attend upon a certain Cabinet Minister, who is famous for his immeasurable potations, he took the liberty of relating the following anecdote. "My dear, sir," said he, "did you ever read "Butler's Satire upon Drunkenness?" "Pooh!" was the reply, "No *butler* should make any such remarks!" "Men of eminence," continued the man of medicine "ought to be distinguished for their temperance," "Eminence!" shouted the Bart., "what was Alexander the Great; whose cup, according to Dalechamp, *duos congies capiebat*, that is, I calculate or guess, as the Yorkees say, summut about two gallons, which he took a pull at, and passed round to his pals?" "Yes," said the M. D.; "but recollect that Cal ishenes refused the cup." "For, what reason," was the query. "Why," he said, I do not with that Alexander should make Æsculapius necessary to me."

A barber was asked what was the reason that nature had not given beards to women? The tonsor replied, Because they could never hold their tongues long enough to be shaved."

STAGNATION.—"There is nothing thriving but stagnation," said John Reeve, of glorious memory; and so it is with us even now. There is a stagnation in the States—a stagnation in the Church—a stagnation in Parliament—a stagnation on the Stock Exchange. We stagnate between the balance of parties in the House of Commons—we stagnate between peace and war with France—we stagnate between the outgoing of the Whigs and the incoming of the Tories. Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration Bill made a four night's debate, and now stagnates until the 23d inst. Lord Stanley's Bill has stagnated all the session, and only expecting to be stirred after Lord Morpeth stirs his measure. The Prime Minister stagnates Downing-street—Lord Normanby stagnates where—and if Lord Kinnaird has his way, we all specially be a *stagnation*.

HOOM'S LAST CON.—"What vegetable is father's tailor most like?" asked Theodore, of tering young scion of nobility. He, of course it up. "*Pa's snip*, to be sure," said the fat

MASTER: Sam, where's the hoe? Sam: harrow, massa. Master: Well, where's the Sam: Wid the hoe. Master: Well, then, the hoe and harrow both? Sam: Vy, both togedder, massa. What you want to bodder poor Sam dat way for? Master: Go to —. Sam: Arter you massa.

A NOTORIOUS SHARPER having observed that there was no knowing one's friends till they were tried, was asked if most of his had not been tried.

THERE IS A LADY out west, whose mouth is so large, that her dinner is often lost before she can swallow it.

THE MAN WHO smoked so much as to turn his *bacon* is nothing to the man who ate so much meat that he turned in to a *sausage*.

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